

MARCOA REFUSES TO FORM A CABINET IN ITALIAN CRISIS

King Victor Emmanuel Expected to Insist That Premier Salandra Remain.

ROME HAS REPUDIATED THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE

Open Break With Germanic Allies Expected at Any Moment.

INTERNAL STRIFE CONTINUES

Strike Called in Milan as Protest Against Political Events—Thousands Participate in Demonstrations in Capital.

ROME, May 15.—Signor Marcora, president of the chamber of deputies, requested by King Victor Emmanuel to form a new cabinet in succession to the Salandra ministry, has refused the commission.

It is probable that the king will insist on Premier Salandra remaining in power.

Giuseppe Marcora, a Garibaldi veteran, was picked to form the new cabinet to guide Italy through the present crisis, after Premier Salandra insisted that his resignation be accepted by the king. It was believed that he would be able to assemble a cabinet in which the opposing factions would be represented. He is said to have received the support of Signor Salandra.

Italy renounced her alliance with Germany and Austria a week ago, according to reliable information. News of the final break is expected any moment. Internal agitation continues in Italy. A strike has been called at Milan as a protest against the course of political events. The city is in the hands of military.

Marcora 74 Years Old.

Giuseppe Marcora, who was entrusted by the king with the task of forming a new cabinet to succeed the Salandra ministry, which insisted upon his resignation being accepted because it lacked the unanimous support of the country in a supreme crisis, is seventy-four years old. He has had a wide experience in public life, and in 1910 declined a request to organize a cabinet. He has served many years in parliament and has long been president of the chamber of deputies.

After receiving the king's request he called upon Premier Salandra and former Premier Giolitti. He then waited for his meeting and reported progress in his efforts to get together a new ministry, which would represent all phases of public opinion.

He assured himself of the support of Signor Risolatti, leader of the socialist reformists; Signor Pantano, a radical leader; Signor Barzanti, one of the foremost republicans. That he failed in other directions is indicated by his refusal to accept the cabinet mission.

There is no doubt that Salandra is one of the most popular figures in Italy among the people. He was elected yesterday afternoon while driving to the chamber of deputies to confer with Signor Marcora. Soldiers and their officers joined in the demonstration.

Scipione Borghese, head of one of the foremost families of Rome, indicated yesterday that he favors war. He was sent from his palace to Borghese square a large Italian flag to be carried at the head of the crowd, which was widely applauding Salandra.

Pleads for Foreigners.

Before his resignation Premier Salandra sent to all prefects in the kingdom a circular reminding them that they are authorized, if necessary, to intrust to the military authorities the protection of public order. He especially urged that foreigners be treated with respect, evidently referring to Germans and Austrians.

The prefect of Milan has made public a telegram sent to him by Premier Salandra expressing regret that Italian blood has been shed by Italians, urging the re-establishment of "the calm and moral discipline so necessary in this grave moment," and urging deputies, irrespective of parties, to co-operate with the authorities in a patriotic effort to restore tranquility. The premier's message was received with enthusiasm.

Chamber May Be Adjourned.

While no official statement has been made as to a possible solution of grave problems the country faces, there is a possibility that the meeting of the chamber of deputies may be further adjourned for the session, which is expected to close in the latter case it would be reassembled within three months with power from the king to dissolve the chamber. The possibility of a dissolution of the chamber undoubtedly has been contemplated if there is to be a change of ministry. A parliamentary majority, which does not represent the real will of the country.

In this connection it is recalled that the grandfather of the present king, while engaged in war with Austria, dissolved the chamber three times, succession until he obtained the majority he desired.

Garrison Guarding Rome.

The entire garrison has been brought out to protect the most threatened points in Rome, such as the streets where the Austrian and German embassies and consulates are situated,

and the Villa Maletta, the home of former Premier Giolitti. The city was divided into four military zones and the keeping of order was entrusted to the military authorities.

A riotous crowd during the day invaded in Piazza Montecitorio, in which the chamber of deputies is located, and smashed windows and doors and destroyed everything it came across. The rioters were about to enter the great hall of sitting when troops intervened. A few of the demonstrators were wounded.

Make Their Escape.

Members of the chamber of deputies who are followers of Signor Giolitti made their escape from the building, some leaving their hats behind. A venerable Garibaldian veteran harangued the crowd, declaring that Italy either must go to war or the people would bring about a revolution. During the day a circular was distributed asking the people to form in procession and proceed to the Villa Ada, the residence of King Victor Emmanuel, and demonstrate their loyalty to the king, but also express their favor of Italy joining the war.

Thousands in Processions.

These circulars caused the forming of processions of thousands of people, who, with flags and shouting enthusiastically, marched toward the Villa Ada. On the way demonstrators smashed all windows and destroyed the signs of German shops. One of the most prominent of the German business houses attacked was that of Loeschner, the bookseller. The police, carabinieri, bersaglieri and infantry, and even carabinieri and artillerymen, charged the crowd and closed the streets leading to the Villa Ada. The mob, however, proceeded to force the closing of all German shops, placing them with signs reading "Closed as a national protest."

STREET RAILWAYS MAY BE MERGED

Unification of Washington's Two Systems a Possibility of the Next Congress.

CONFERENCES BEING HELD TO DISCUSS THE PROJECT

Capital Traction Company Would Be Taken Over—No Additional Issue of Securities Contemplated.

A unification of the street railway systems of Washington is one of the possibilities, perhaps probabilities, of the next session of Congress.

Conferences with that object in view have been and are being held by representative interests of the Washington Railway and Electric Company, the Capital Traction Company and the public utilities commission. It is understood that some progress has been made.

Under the plan proposed there would be no additional issue of securities, one of the objectionable features of previous efforts in the same line. While not fully developed, the present plan contemplates that the Washington Railway and Electric Company, acting as the promoter, should take over the control of the Capital Traction Company, probably by lease, and the Washington Railway and Electric Company in a similar manner, to pay a set regular dividends on the capital stock of the company.

It is pointed out that this would reduce operating expenses very largely. The plan would also provide for the Railway and Electric Company is ample to supervise the operation of both systems, and the public utilities commission changes may be deemed advisable by the utilities commission in through the action of the public utilities commission, which would transfer on all lines.

Object Sought Years Ago.

A few years ago the Washington Utilities Company was organized for the purpose of bringing about a consolidation of the public utility corporations in Washington, but opposition of the Commissioners of the District and among members of the House of Representatives and the passage of the Federal Reserve Act, which provided for no local utility corporation could obtain more than 20 per cent of the capital stock of any other utility company, checked its progress.

The La Follette amendment demands both the consent of the public utilities commission and of Congress for any movement in the line of unity, but the proposed plan would avoid its provisions, except the consent of the public utilities commission, yet the plan under discussion also contemplates the approval of Congress.

The utilities commission has gone on record, in the past, as favorable to the plan, and its second opinion in the matter favors one control.

At the time unification was talked of in 1910, the Capital Traction interest were understood to be unalterably opposed to any movement having for its object the consolidation of the two systems. In the interim between then and now the dividend on the stock of the corporation has been reduced from 10 per cent basis, and the market value of the shares has been reduced, until it has offered a few weeks ago at \$89 a share.

Have Gained Strength Late.

In the last day or two they have developed excellent strength, and have now recovered, 96% being bid with no stock being offered.

After the removal of the price limitations on the local stock market, the Washington Railway and Electric Company and preferred, crossed Capital Traction's share price. Since then there has been a pressure on the local stock; it has been fairly firm, but only in the last day or two has it developed strength sufficient to move up sharply in price.

Rumors have been current on the Stock Exchange of definite efforts at a unification of the two systems under one management, and they have now, apparently, taken definite shape. Washington Railway and Electric shares have advanced in price since the advent of Clarence P. King as president and cashier of the bank, and larger dividends are being paid on the common stock.

Discuss Baraca and Philathia.

HOUSTON, Tex., May 15.—The southern Baptist convention at the morning session here today considered the report of the committee on Sunday school work, in which objections were raised to Baraca and Philathia classes in Baptist Sunday schools. The report stated these organizations were objectionable on account of their interdenominational character, and urged that strictly Baptist classes be conducted in Baptist Sunday schools.

TREASURY OFFICERS CHARGE ALL OF THE RIGGS BANK

File Affidavits in Injunction Suit Alleging Conspiracy to Wreck Institution.

SEPARATE RETURNS MADE BY THE THREE OFFICIALS

Secretary McAdoo Makes Countercharge That His Being Named Is Due to Ulterior Motives.

NO "ILL WILL OR MALICE"

Controller Williams and Treasurer Burke Justify All Acts as Exercise of Discretion Invested by Law.

William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; John Skelton Williams, controller of the currency, and John Burke, treasurer of the United States, filed in the District Supreme Court today an answer, in the shape of affidavits, to the injunction suit brought by the Riggs National Bank charging them with conspiracy to wreck the institution. Their answer is a sweeping denial of all the bank's charges.

Mr. Williams Denies Malice.

Denying that any of his acts have proceeded from ill will, malice, hatred, the controller of the currency, John Skelton Williams, in his return, justifies all his acts relative to that institution as the exercise of discretion vested in his office by law and warranted by original suspicion of irregular business methods which investigation determined to be unlawful. He further declares he has no purpose to impose penalties upon the Riggs National Bank other than the penalty of \$5,000 already imposed and the subject of the injunction asked.

The Secretary of the Treasury, William G. McAdoo, in his return sets forth that no official act of his is sought to be enjoined or reviewed in the complaint of the Riggs National Bank, and that he has no power or duty involved in the purposes of the suit. The fiscal policy of his administration is to encourage the deposit of public moneys to the bond industrial needs of each special community, and that the withdrawal of deposits from the Riggs National Bank, on evidence that its funds were being disproportionately employed in stock speculation, with a comparatively insignificant portion loaned on commercial paper.

The Secretary of the United States, John Burke, third defendant party to the suit, in his return declares he has no official act of his to be enjoined or reviewed in the complaint of the Riggs National Bank, and that he has no power or duty involved in the purposes of the suit. The fiscal policy of his administration is to encourage the deposit of public moneys to the bond industrial needs of each special community, and that the withdrawal of deposits from the Riggs National Bank, on evidence that its funds were being disproportionately employed in stock speculation, with a comparatively insignificant portion loaned on commercial paper.

Separate Returns Filed.

Separate returns were filed by the three defendants. Notwithstanding that motions have been filed for dismissal of the proceedings on the ground of jurisdiction, all three allegations, institution and conspiracy, affecting the controller of the currency and the Secretary of the Treasury are answered in detail.

Among the affidavits filed with the returns as exhibits is a transcript of the affidavit of John Skelton Williams, dated in 1909 to 1914 with the stock brokerage firm of Lewis Johnson & Co., made by the Riggs National Bank officials and employees of the Treasury Department and other government employees.

Controller Williams recites in detail his investigation of the condition of the bank and explains his motives in connection with its management. The report of the bank examiner, rec'd. in 1914, is also filed. It shows that the bank's total loans were upon stocks and securities and "that it had been operating with a stock brokerage and real estate business throughout the greater part of its existence."

Secretary McAdoo and Controller Williams in their long affidavits declare they did not combine or conspire to wreck the bank, that their actions, which were set forth as grounds for the charge, were taken in the exercise of proper discretion, and because of conditions in connection with its management, the property and sometimes the lawfulness of which they questioned.

Countercharge by Mr. McAdoo.

Secretary McAdoo, in his affidavit, makes this counter charge:

"I charge and aver the fact to be that my inclusion in the suit is due to ulterior motives and that the charges are made solely for the purpose of thereby uttering and publishing grossly false and libelous statements under the privilege and protection of judicial forms and process from the legal accountability that would otherwise be involved."

Submits Transcripts of Accounts.

Wesley M. Bennett, expert bank accountant of the Department of Justice, who submitted a transcript of the account of the Riggs Bank with the stock brokerage firm of Lewis Johnson & Co., submitted transcripts of the personal accounts with the same firm of W. J. Plather and H. H. Plather, respectively, covering the period 1909 to 1914. Mr. Bennett gives an analysis of twelve transactions, representing all he had had time to study so far, and describes several "short sales." In the settlement of each of these transactions, Mr. Bennett says, the check for the profit was made to the order of H. H. Plather.

Secretary McAdoo's Affidavit.

Secretary McAdoo, in his affidavit, declares that the complaint states no cause of action against him, and points out that he has no power or duty with respect to and is in no way concerned with the Riggs National Bank.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)



GEN. HARRIES TO RETIRE WITH ADVANCE IN RANK

His Application for Major General's Grade Approved by Acting Secretary of War.

Acting Secretary Breckinridge of the War Department today approved the application of Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, commanding the militia of the District of Columbia, for retirement as a major general under the provisions of section 20 of the act approved February 18, 1909. In the application Gen. Harries stated that he had served continuously as brigadier general for more than seventeen years.

Gen. A. L. Mills, chief of the division of militia affairs of the War Department, to whom the application was referred for remarks, reported that in his opinion section 20 of the act referred to is not mandatory as to retirement with increased rank on account of ten years' service in one grade.

Judge Advocate General's View.

Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, the judge advocate general of the army, to whom the papers then were referred, gave an opinion reviewing the laws bearing on the case and held that section 20, governing retirements in the District militia with increased rank, was mandatory. After full consideration of the statute Gen. Crowder states his conclusion as follows:

"Since power is here given to the President for the benefit of the officers of the National Guard of the District of Columbia in order to confer a reward which the statute provides, . . . its application results in the view that an officer who has served continuously for ten years in one grade is entitled upon its application to increased rank on its retirement. In this, as in other matters, the intent of the legislation is the test."

Intent of the Statute.

"I think the intent of the statute is to reward an officer who has served continuously in a grade for ten years with an advancement of one grade, and that Congress here recognizes the fact that an officer who has served continuously for ten years in one grade does not receive as rapid promotion as is usual in the National Guard. No words are employed which indicate meritorious service as a necessary condition."

"In fact, I think Congress assumed that a service for ten years in a grade should be deemed meritorious, for the reason that section 19 of the act of February 18, 1909, authorizes the 'examination of an officer who has been incapacitated for the performance of duty for any reason' by a board which 'shall examine said officer as to his physical, mental and military qualifications,' and section 21 of the same act authorizes his discharge on such examination. It is a reasonable inference, therefore, that an officer who has served for ten years in one grade deserves the reward which the statute authorizes. I believe that Congress made that presumption."

Regarding Retirement.

"The first proviso also directs that an officer who is retired with increased rank under its provisions 'shall before being so retired receive from the President of the United States a commission in the new grade.' This proviso might be regarded as an encroachment on the power of the President to make appointments, but since an honor only is conferred, involving no exercise of executive functions, it does not invade the right of the President to select his assistants in the execution of the laws of the United States, which the power to make appointments has been given him to preserve."

"It is the opinion of this office that an officer of the District of Columbia National Guard who at the time of his application for retirement has served continuously in one grade for ten years is entitled to an advance of one grade on his retirement and that Gen. Harries, in view of his service as brig-

DR. DERNBURG DECIDES TO LEAVE THIS COUNTRY

Voluntary Action Follows Express Displeasure With His Recent Public Utterances.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, often referred to as the unofficial spokesman of Emperor William in the United States, has made plans to leave the country of his own initiative within a short time.

It became known in official quarters here today that in view of the intimations that President Wilson and the cabinet were displeased with Dr. Dernburg's speeches justifying the sinking of the Lusitania, and some of his other public utterances which they believed might be calculated to array sentiment of Germans in the United States against the Washington government, friends of Dr. Dernburg here have persuaded him to leave the United States.

His Probable Destination.

Just when Dr. Dernburg would leave or where he would go was not made known, but it was believed he would sail for Cuba or South America.

Dr. Dernburg's activity in the United States since the beginning of the war has been closely observed by the President and other high officials here, who came to believe in the last week that a continuation of his speeches and statements might, in the event of a critical turn in relations with Germany, menace the domestic welfare of America.

It has been repeatedly denied by the German embassy as well as by Dr. Dernburg himself that he was a spokesman for the German government or that he had any official status. In view, however, of the fact that Dr. Dernburg was former colonial secretary in the German foreign office and has become prominently active in behalf of the German cause since the outbreak of the war, officials here believe that German-Americans attach official weight to his utterances.

Statement by Dr. Dernburg.

Dr. Dernburg himself issued a statement last night declaring he had never discussed matters that had arisen diplomatically between the United States and Germany.

Officials here made no comment on that beyond pointing to Dr. Dernburg's utterances in Cleveland and New York recently seeking to justify the attack on the Lusitania.

At the German embassy it was learned that Dr. Dernburg himself had expressed the wish to leave the country. Embassy officials made it very plain that the action was voluntary on his part. The question of his departure depended upon securing assurances from the British and French, through the mediation of the State Department, for his immunity from detention on the high seas.

Dr. Dernburg Refuses to Comment.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg declined today to discuss the statement from Washington that he would soon leave the country of his own initiative. Remaining secluded in his apartments here, he refused to see newspaper representatives. In answer to a note inclosing a copy of the Washington dispatch, he returned the reply: "No comments."

DANISH VESSEL SUNK BY GERMAN TORPEDO

LONDON, May 15.—The Danish steamer Marthas was torpedoed and sunk off Aberdeen this morning by a German submarine. Her crew of eighteen were saved.

The Marthas's net tonnage was 734. She was 232 feet long, was built in 1897 and was owned in Copenhagen.

A Stockholm dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph says a German submarine stopped the Swedish steamer Belle of Newcastle for Stockholm off Sigen, Denmark, and then escorted her to Halmstad, Sweden.

TOMORROW IN THE SUNDAY STAR

"THE POT OF GOLD," by ROY NORTON, the story of one who refused to surrender.

"PARIS MAKES A NIGHT FETE OF ZEPPELIN ATTACK," by our special correspondent in France.

"THE HEARTY CURE AT BATHING," by MEREDITH NICHOLSON, a story with a new kind of plot and a new kind of hero.

"HOW UNCLE SAM SAFEGUARDED THE TEA DRINK," an interview with GEORGE E. MITCHELL, the government's tea expert, written by ASHURN BROWN.

"HOW I SAW MEN BEHAVE UNDER FIRE," by ARTHUR GLEASON, a vivid description direct from the European battle line.

MRS. GRANVILLE FORTESCUE tells of her experiences in the war zone.

"WHO WAS MARIE DUPONT?" by ADELE LUEHMANN, the second installment of this mystery serial.

A certain well known Englishman had to choose between FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS and a MODERN ZOO. He chose the zoo.

All England is wondering when LORD KITCHENER'S NEW ARMY IS TO START FIGHTING; an informative article from a special correspondent abroad.

STERLING HELLIG tells how the crown jewels of France have been hidden because of the war.

An interesting article about the GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG in the whirlpool of war, by CHARLES M. PETER.

FRANK G. CARPENTER describes life in the capital of Argentina.

The strange story of how the war has caused PARISIAN CROOKS to reform.

TOMORROW IN THE SUNDAY STAR

ROUT OF AUSTRIANS ON 94-MILE FRONT, CLAIM OF RUSSIANS

Francis Joseph's Men Said to Have Fallen Back Over River Pruth.

WEST GALICIA SITUATION ADMITTEDLY DIFFERENT

Germanic Allies' Victory There Becomes More and More Apparent.

FRENCH PRESS OFFENSIVE

Plain Before Ypres Is Declared to Be Veritable Charnel House of Teuton Dead—British Forces Hold Firm.

LONDON, May 15.—The Austro-German victory in west Galicia is becoming more and more obvious, and it is certain the Russians have lost heavily in men and ammunition. Confidence in the strength of the Russian ally of Great Britain is maintained in London because of their ability to deliver a counter stroke, as has been shown by their success in east Galicia and Bukovina, where the Austrians are reported to have been routed and to be retreating along a front ninety-four miles wide. It is consequently hoped in London that the Russians may retrieve on the Pruth their failure on the Dunajec.

It is reported also that the Russians have checked the Germans in the Baltic provinces.

Fall Back Over Wide Front.

Austrian forces have fallen back beyond the River Pruth over a front of ninety-four miles under desperate Russian attacks, according to Petrograd's official statements. Neither Vienna nor Berlin, however, admits reverses for German arms, declaring that the retreat of the czar's armies in the eastern arena is general.

Russian troops are concentrating along the River San, and from their positions are expected to launch a new offensive against the Austro-German forces. Petrograd declares that the Austrian forces thrown back over the Pruth are being closely pursued, and that thousands of prisoners have been taken.

Claims Russian Retreats.

Vienna continues to report decided successes everywhere. Russians continue their retreat in Russian Poland. From the east of Piotrkow to the upper Vistula Austrian forces are closely pressing the retreating Slav of Poland. In Galicia the Russians also are falling back over the River San, according to Vienna, and from the district of Dobromil, Stry and Sambor the czar's men continue to retreat.

The battle in south Galicia is said to be continuing with great fury.

French Press Offensive.

Despite the inclement conditions prevailing in the vicinity of Arras, the French claim to be pressing their offensive movements, although today's official statement issued in Paris admits that there has been no material change in the situation. An advance of about 500 yards in the direction of Souchez is claimed, however.

To the southeast of Angres the French claim to have taken a particularly strong German trench. The slopes east and south of Notre Dame de Lorette have been cleared of the enemy, according to Paris, while additional houses have been taken at Neuville, where the attacking German soldiers, for several days for complete control of the village.

Artillery Wrecks Havoc.

French artillery, which is playing such an important part in the gains made in the western arena, has wreaked terrible havoc among the German forces, according to the stories told by captured Teuton soldiers. Many officers and men have been taken in the fierce fighting of the past few days, the French statement says.

The Times' correspondent at Pas de Calais, France, in describing the desperate attempts made by the Germans on Ypres during the past weeks, says that they hurried themselves forward in attack after attack, each more reckless than its predecessor, and continues: "The German infantry displayed great courage, fighting bitterly. But, No. 60, indeed, has proved a stumbling block to the German plans."

Plain a Charnel House.

Throughout the terrible days of the last three weeks on no occasion has the enemy launched a big attack without prefacing it by an attempt to recover this hill. There are signs that these efforts have very considerably exhausted him, but doubts still will be renewed. The plain before Ypres is a charnel house of German dead. Ypres itself is broken and battered.

"On the other hand, the British line, rest and reinforced, is stronger than before. Each day our infantry astonishes its leaders anew by its achievements and qualities."

Yacht Ramona Reported Wrecked.

The American yacht Ramona has been wrecked off the Mexican west coast near Tepic, north of Guaymas, without loss of life, according to a report to the Navy Department from Admiral Howard, who sent the cruiser Raleigh to pick up the rescued crew. The cause of the wreck was not reported.

NOW-FEET KAISER MAY END WAR ON PASSENGER SHIPS

Officials and Diplomats Shifting to Idea Germany Will Surprise U. S. Critics.

GOVERNMENT MAY HOPE TO GAIN IN FAVOR HERE

Reply to President Wilson's Note on Sinking of Lusitania Not Expected to Be Delayed.

ARBITRATION IS SUGGESTED

Berlin Newspaper Advances Such a Plan to Settle Question, But It Is Not Cordially Received by United States Officials.

LONDON, May 15, 3:22 p.m.—The Exchange Telegraph Company has received the following message from Amsterdam:

"A telegram from Berlin states that the Vossische Zeitung announces that high government circles in Germany favor the submission of the question of the Lusitania's sinking and the difficulties with America arising therefrom to a court of arbitration."

The suggestion of arbitration contained in a dispatch to London was received among officials here with the informal comment that such a course was among the considerations which had occurred to Washington, but it was pointed out that it probably would not be satisfactory unless assurances were given in the meantime and the submarine warfare on merchant ships was suspended. Officials pointed out that unless that were done more lives might be lost while an arbitration was in progress.

Official and diplomatic opinion in Washington was today shifting somewhat to the idea that Germany will surprise her critics in the United States by accepting in substance, so far as neutral ships and neutral lives are concerned, the American demands, as contained in the note of President Wilson, now before the German government.

On the assumption that the kaiser will be able to look at the matter rationally, despite the war enthusiasm of the German people, it is believed that he will take little time to delay President Wilson's note. The German government has come to the conclusion that its submarine raids have been more disastrous to life than had ever been intended and believed possible, and that it is the purpose of the imperial government to cease attacks upon unarmed passenger vessels of the enemy.

After this acceptance of the American view, so far as the protection of American lives is concerned, the kaiser would be unanimously making only the condition that the United States forbid the enemy's passenger vessels leaving American ports to carry arms or ammunition of any sort, to be left to freight and other vessels.

That the food supplies, even if contraband, be prohibited shipment on passenger vessels would probably be a condition which the kaiser would believe he is going to give above the atmosphere of blood and war that surrounds him.

May Seek U. S. Favor.

The opinion was expressed in well informed circles today that Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador here, is leaving no opportunity unused to impress upon German officials the belief that if Germany acts quickly and wholeheartedly in her renunciation of attacks upon passenger vessels a great counterstroke will be made in the United States and that sentiment will shift in Germany more quickly than can now be imagined.

The people here do not want war, he is said to be informing his imperial majesty, through the chancellor, but they are unanimously back of the President and will accept no departure from the terms laid down by the President. The fair and safety of American lives and American ships are concerned.

Highly favorable action by Germany would not be construed as reflecting upon the honor or courage of Germany, both of which have been demonstrated on too many battlefields.

Besides this pressure from Count von Bernstorff, which has been determined by the pressure of German officials in this country, the cable lines to Germany are said to be flooded with messages from prominent German Americans urging the German government to carefully consider and to act in a manner that will win popular favor here.

Those who reach the conclusion that Germany will do the right and mainly this also believe, however, that in the German note of acceptance several important new facts will be pointed out.

One of these is that the German ambassador here, before publishing the notice warning Germany to keep off ships bound for England, called on Secretary Bryan and strongly urged him